A FIELD STRATEGY TO MONITOR RADIOACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTIGATION DERIVED WASTES RETURNED FROM DEEP DRILLING SITES



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The U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office, Underground Test Area Operable Unit (UGTA) is drilling deep (>1500m) monitoring wells which penetrate both vadose and saturated zones potentially contaminated by sub-surface nuclear weapons testing at the Nevada Test Site. Drill site radiological monitoring returns data on drilling effluents to make informed management decisions concerning fluid management. Because of rapid turnaround required for on-site monitoring, a representative sample must be analyzed simultaneously for α , β and γ emitters by instrumentation deployed on-site. For the purposes of field survey, accurate and precise data can be returned, in many cases, with minimal sample treatment.

A 30% efficient high purity germanium detector and a discriminating liquid scintillation detector are being evaluated for γ and α / β monitoring respectively. Implementation of these detector systems complements a successful on-site tritium monitoring program.

Residual long lived radioactivity associated with underground nuclear tests include tritium, activation products, fission products and actinides. Pulse shape discrimination (PSD) is used in alpha/beta liquid scintillation counting and is a function of the time distribution of photon emission. In particular, we hope to measure $^{241}\mathrm{Am}$ produced from $^{241}\mathrm{Pu}$ by β decay. Because $^{241}\mathrm{Pu}$ is depleted in fissile bomb fuels, preconcentration and maximum PSD resolution will be required. The germanium detector employs a multichannel analyzer to count gamma emitting radionuclides; we will designate specific window configurations to selectively monitor diagnostic fission product radionuclides (i.e. $^{137}\mathrm{Cs}$).

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